

American Farmer,

AND SPIRIT OF THE AGRICULTURAL JOURNALS OF THE DAY.

"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. II.—New Series.

BALTIMORE, MD. MARCH 17, 1841.

No. 43

THE AMERICAN FARMER.

EDITED BY JOHN S. SKINNER.

TERMS.—The "AMERICAN FARMER" is published every Wednesday at \$2.50 per ann., in advance, or \$3 if not paid within 6 months. 5 copies for one year for \$10. ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding 16 lines inserted three times for \$1, and 25 cents for each additional insertion—larger ones in proportion. Communications and letters to be directed to SAMUEL SANDS, publisher, corner of Baltimore & North sts.

SUCKERS ON CORN.—The reader may think it too early in the season to call attention to the subject of *Indian corn*, if there be any thing new to be learned about it, or any advice to be given, as to the different kinds or modes of culture; but in this, as in all other cases, even in going to dinner, it is better to be too soon than too late. Next month will be "planting time," and farmers generally and prudently like to have time to think. If there be any results of last year's experiments to be published, or hints to be given in relation to spring crops, let them be sent in at once for publication. One of the mooted points in respect to corn is, the advantage or disadvantage of *suckering*! Even in Maryland we believe the best planters differ in opinion and practice.

In the Southern Planter, now merged for mutual benefit with that great benefactor of southern agriculture, the Farmer's Register, we find the following remarks on the subject. We apprehend, that probably from difference of climate, corn suckers much more, partaking more in that respect of the nature of sugar cane, than it does with us. We do not remember to have seen the suckers take root as described by the writer of the following:

Corn highly manured, when not planted too thick, will begin to send out suckers when about from six inches to knee high, and if those early suckers are suffered to remain, and if the field is well cultivated, they will grow off rapidly, detach roots of their own, though they adhere still to the parent stalk; tassel, shoot, and ripen, at the same time; and if the suckers appear very early on the Corn, there is often some difficulty in discovering which is the parent and which the offspring.

In 1838, I made the fairest experiment that could be, with suckers. It was a dry Spring, and a great many appeared on my manured Corn. In a field of thirty-five acres, I left eight rows lengthwise throughout the field with the suckers on; from the rest of the field I had them taken away; and I was so fully satisfied with the result of that trial, that I have never taken them away from my Corn since. The quantity of fodder was so much greater than upon the adjoining rows, that there could be no doubt of the propriety of leaving suckers to produce a large yield of fodder, and that nothing was lost in the produce of grain, the following extracts from my Agricultural Journal of that year will show. The Corn was planted four and a half feet each way, one stalk in each hill, was well manured with Cotton seed, stable and yard manure, in nearly equal proportions, and was carefully cultivated.

"August 15.—I counted nineteen ears of Corn upon eight hills in ———'s field, in one place; upon which the suckers had been left. On the same row adjoining, I counted sixteen ears upon eight hills, from which the suckers had been taken away.

"In another place, I counted upon eight hills nineteen ears upon the stalks with suckers, and thirteen ears on the same row on eight hills upon the stalks without.

"In another place fifteen ears upon the stalks with suckers, and twelve on those without.

"The fodder on the eight rows throughout the field must have been treble as much as upon any other eight rows in the same field."

"November 17.—Measured the Corn taken from thirty-two hills (four rows of eight hills each) upon which the suckers had been left, and thirty-two hills adjoining (four rows, of eight hills,) from which the suckers had been taken away, and the result was as follows:—The stalks with suckers made sixteen quarts and half-pint (of shelled Corn,) and the stalks without suckers made even sixteen quarts."

In the same field that year, I remarked a stalk that had two suckers, and there were six good sized ears to the hill—two on the parent stalk and two on each sucker. I showed it to several of my neighbors, and they thought the produce not only of that hill, but of the whole eight rows upon which suckers had been left so remarkable, that some of them thought it was a peculiarity of my Corn, as they said they had never observed more than the worthless efforts to produce a few grains among the tassel in their own Corn. I was able, however, to satisfy them that was owing to their having taken away the first suckers, and the second growth was too late to produce any thing more.

In the following year, 1839, a great many suckers appeared on the Corn in the same field, which was manured and cultivated in the same manner as the year before, all of which were suffered to remain, and I made a larger crop than ever upon that field.

This year, 1840, but few suckers appeared on any of my Corn. I have attributed it to the unfavorable nature of the Spring for Corn, which has confirmed my previous impressions, that the appearance of suckers is an effort of nature to relieve the plant of any superabundance of nutriment.

In conclusion, I would remark, that I have yet to see Corn that has been well cultivated, at all injured, by the early suckers being left upon them.

Orange Parish, Oct. 23, 1840.

PRODUCTS OF MICHIGAN.

Few have yet begun to imagine the *grain growing* capacity of the United States. Farmers of Maryland—you of the upper Western Shore counties, and all you of the Eastern Shore, will have to think well as to your condition, lest you should find your great staple so reduced by over production, as to leave you very little if any profit left, after "the most economical administration of the government" of your estates. Look at the vast prairies of the West, so congenial to the growth of wheat—a crop which so well suits a country where labour is scarce, and which may now be so much increased by the introduction of *machinery for cutting wheat*. Look at the productions and exports of Michigan—a young jade, admitted into the family so lately, that one has scarcely gotten to be familiar with her face and conscious of her presence! Lo! she is already more fruitful than some of her old sisters who came into being seventy years ago—thirteen of them at a birth. We make the following extracts from the "Western Farmer," a very spirited and promising young brother of our own, who has just hopped into existence at Detroit, under the above name, and from his very cradle "talks like a book!" Among other things he boasts that his mother, 'yclep'd Michigan, has already

produced, to strengthen this glorious Union—to make corn, and wheat, and pork, and to fight our battles if need be—113,104 boys, and 97,697 girls—shewing a family of 210,701, all told.

It is remarkable by the bye, that there are one seventh more of males than females! making it quite apparent, that that is the State where old men should go to settle who have young wives with many daughters, as all old men in that category are sure to have; for this uncommon disparity between the sexes we might account on certain not very occult principles, but this is Sunday in Washington, where truly every day looks like Sunday in other places, and it is not meet that we should indulge in such disquisitions—although it would be easy to bring it under the head of physiology or some other of the very numerous ology family—some of which are connected with husbandry and horse-breeding. But again—wheat growers of the Atlantic tide waters—look at the population, wealth and productiveness of this young sister, not yet in her teens.—Our brother, let us introduce him to you: his name, suited to his region, is JOSIAH SNOW, and his paper is published for *one dollar*. For our lives, by the bye, we can't account for these low prices for papers—next we suppose they will give a paper for nothing and pay you a tip to read it. True there are places where you may satisfy the most insatiable appetite for a cent, and get fuddled for half a one, but that don't account to us for *dollar papers*. We strongly suspect the proprietors must print them themselves, and go snacks with the paper maker in the bargain. This however aside, and in a fit of jealousy, and therefore not worthy to be noted.—Our said brother JONATHAN SNOW then, as we were saying, has said, and we doubt not says truly, that the property of the State of Michigan was last year assessed at \$37,833,024 13, and that the tax levied on the several counties at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent. amounted to \$75,666. It appears that in January, when the statements referred to were published, the highest price for flour was at Savannah where the price was \$6—and the lowest was at Pittsburgh where it was \$3.06.

"EXPORTS OF MICHIGAN FLOUR.—A larger quantity of flour has been shipped from Michigan in 1840 than the year preceding. Barrels.

From the best of sources, we learn there were shipped from St. Joseph and other ports on Lake Michigan,	53,000
Freighted to Detroit on the Central Rail Road,	41,896
Freighted to Detroit on the Pontiac Rail Road,	25,000
Freighted to Toledo on the Adrian and Toledo Road,	67,000
Brought to Detroit in wagons,	5,000
Barrels,	191,896
Estimate a barrel at 5 bushels,	5

The aggregate in bushels is 959,480

"Assuming the average burthen of the vessels of the lakes at 2500 bushels of wheat or 800 barrels of flour, it required 345 vessels to carry the wheat, or 239 the flour to Buffalo.

"It will hardly be credited that the quantity shipped from Michigan the past fall, (when it is taken into con-

sideration, that the state imported three years ago, for its own consumption, is one-nineteenth of the quantity of flour inspected in the United States four years ago. But such is the fact.—The value of the flour in New York, was upwards of nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand dollars; and yet not one-half of the surplus of the State has gone forward.

"We notice by the Canal Collector's Reports, that rising eighteen hundred thousand barrels of flour were transported through the Erie Canal the past year. At least wheat equal to 150,000 barrels of flour were shipped to Canada, from Michigan and Ohio the past season.

"The Buffalo Advertiser says there are 41,000 barrels in store in the city, having arrived from Michigan and Ohio after the close of the canal.

"EXPORTS OF MICHIGAN.—We make the following table of exports of our young state, for the past season, from sources which can be relied on:

	Bbls worth in New York.	
Shipped from Detroit, flour,	76,896	\$384,840
" " Tolego, of Michigan flour,	67,000	335,000
St. Joseph and other ports on Lake Michigan,	53,000	265,000
	196,896	984,840
To go forward in the spring,	200,000	1,000,000
Pork now packed for shipment,	10,000	110,000
Fish taken on the lakes,	30,000	240,000
	436,896	\$2,334,840

"Products to the amount of rising two millions and three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the lumber, staves, wood sold to steam boats, &c. &c., which will amount to \$100,000 more. Three years ago not an article was exported to any amount. Next year, Michigan will add twenty per cent. to the above, if we can judge from the additional improvements of her lands, that are being made, even at the present low prices.

"Considered in a commercial point of view, our exports will give freight to 546 vessels, allowing 800 barrels to the cargo."

We will take some early opportunity to shew how the statistics above given interest the farmers of the old tide water States, and what it behooves them to anticipate and to provide for. The wheat growing borders of the waters tributary to the Chesapeake are destined to lay eggs and be gardens for Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York.

UNION OF AGRICULTURAL PAPERS.

The Tennessee Farmer, published at Knoxville, and edited with taste and skill, has been brought to a close with the last number of the 5th volume, and its patronage has been transferred to the "AGRICULTURIST, and Journal of the State and County Societies" of Tennessee, which is published under the most promising auspices and with zeal and talent at Nashville—edited by J. Shelby, G. Troost and T. Fanning. It would perhaps be well if many more marriages of this sort would take place.

MANUFACTURE OF BEET-ROOT SUGAR.—It is computed that in France, there are nearly six hundred beet-root sugar manufactories in operation—and in others parts of the continent upwards of 200—and the whole amount of the annual production in Europe, is estimated at 150,000,000 pounds. In Austria and Italy, this business has lately been commenced with great zeal—and in France and Germany, it has increased greatly within the last six or eight years.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING FOR FARMERS.—It is stated in a foreign paper that M. Zeller, director of the Agricultural Society of Darmstadt, in 1839, planted two plots of ground of the same size with potatoes. When the plants had flowered, the blossoms were removed from those in one field, while those in the other were left untouched. The former produced 476 lbs., and the latter only 37 lbs.

PROCRASTINATE.—The sarcasm contained in the following palpable hit, from the Farmer's Gazette, is applied

cable to others besides farmers; but nevertheless there are plenty of these latter who can profit largely by it—if they will:

"Going To ——. Yes, there are some men, and farmers too, that are always going to—but never do it. In the circle of my acquaintance, I know of one farmer that has not a single edged tool on his premises, except axes and scythes, and yet he has been going to get a set of carpenter's tools for more than ten years. Another, and a large farmer, too, that does not own a roller, but for five years past has borrowed one of his neighbor four or five days in each year—probably to satisfy himself as regards its utility as a farming implement. Another has not, but is always going to get a cart rope, and a set of pulley blocks. Another is going to get him a set of dry measures, though he sells more than a hundred bushels of fruit and grains annually. Another, and this man has always been going to burn dry wood after this year, but he never has done it. And singular as it may appear, one man that has been going to build him a better hog-pen than the one in which he now keeps his swine, and he has been going to for fifteen years. And there are many farmers that have been going to have better fences, better gates, better crops, and better stock, until I think they are now either really going to do it, or that they are sadly deficient of that energy and decision of character that should characterize every American Farmer. And finally, I know of one man, who is almost deficient of every article and farming implement above named; and if I was going to tell you the reason, I should say, this man has been going to stop drinking ardent spirits for a long time. But judging from the looks of his farm, and from his own most wretched personal appearance, I should say that this man, with rapid strides, was fast going to —."

SUGAR BEETS FOR MILCH COWS.—We called for information some time since relative to the effect of feeding cows on sugar beets, a respected correspondent having concluded from his experience, that, although more milk was produced by their use, yet less cream could be obtained therefrom.—We have received no reply to our suggestion, but we find the editor of the Western Farmer and Gardener, gives his testimony strongly in favor of their use.—Hear what he says:—

Sugar Beets.—We are glad to find that so many farmers in this vicinity, have grown large crops of this invaluable root, to feed their milch cows with. Messrs. James T. Berry, Samuel Wilson, and Robert Todd, in old Campbell County, Ky.; and Messrs. John Mahard, Jr., Wm. Neff, J. Mottier, &c., in this county; Mr. Robert Walton, Boone county, Ky., and others of his neighbors, have all raised more or less.—Some of the gentlemen we have named, have a sufficient quantity to give all of their large stocks of cattle, two feeds per day during the winter, and until grass or rye comes in play again. We have heard them too, boasting of the immense improvement they are as feed, not only to the health and appearance of their cattle, but to the quantity and quality of the milk—of this last we can speak from experience!

SEED WHEAT—SMUT.—The following communication from one of the most distinguished farmers of Virginia, is worthy of consideration.—It is extracted from an old number of the Virginia Herald:—

To the Editor of the Virginia Herald.

Sir: As the time of harvest is approaching, I address through your paper, my brother farmers, on the importance of allowing wheat intended for sowing, to be entirely ripe before reaping. Accident last year, and eyesight this year, have convinced me of the propriety of this course.

In the year 1829, having selected my handsome ears of Mexican wheat, and sowed it in the fall of the same year, it was forgotten last year, until my little son reminded me that it ought to be gathered. It was then from seven to ten days after my other wheat of the same kind had been cut. This wheat was then gathered and deposited in a bag. Last October, this wheat was seeded on the same day, in the same manner, and adjoining to other Mexican wheat. No selection of land was made for it, as no experiment was intended. It has survived the fly, and the last severe winter with little injury, but not more than one-third of the adjoining wheat has been left

alive. From its present appearance, it will produce, I believe, two-thirds more than its adjacent neighbor.

Can the keeping in the bag be the cause of this superiority? I believe not, because in several previous years, seed has been kept by me in bags, and no similar result has taken place; my inference thence, is, that this difference must be owing to the entire ripeness of the seed. Should any reader of this communication have doubts on this subject, it would give me great pleasure to show him the growing wheat, which will convince, I should think, the most skeptical.

From my 24 years experience as a farmer, I am also satisfied, that the smut is mainly attributable to unripe seed wheat. My seed wheat has been always riper than that of my neighbors, and during that period, I have never seen but six smutted heads in my own crops. In a conversation with the late Mr. Isaac Williams, he confirmed my opinion, by stating to me the same practice of one of his nearest neighbors, attended by the most entire success.

In making this communication, the interest of wheat growers is my sole object, and if, by it, their crops should be increased, it will contribute to the happiness of your obedient servant,

JOHN TAYLOR.
Liberty Hill, Caroline.

GYPHUM—ITS EFFECTS ON LAND.—Living near a plaster mill, I have taken the pains to inquire of many intelligent practical farmers, when they come to the mill, their opinion of its fertilizing power. On light sandy loams, the ploughing in of plaster has been found, by repeated trials, to be much better than sowing it on the growing crop. But on stiff clay soils, ploughing in plaster is not attended with the same favorable results. All agree that plaster draws a fructifying moisture from the atmosphere which is aided by vegetable matter in the soil; but some men are so stupid and perverse, that when all vegetable fertility is exhausted by cropping, and plaster fails to perform a double office, they lay the whole blame, cause, effect and all, to this most precious, quickening mineral plaster.—Albany Cultivator.

SENECA.

Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture.—Stated meeting, March 3d, 1841.—The President, N. BIDDLE, in the Chair.

A paper was read by Charles Roberts on the mildew in wheat, explaining its causes, phenomena, and correcting various erroneous theories thereon. Another from Homer Eachus, of Delaware county, which settles the question as to the new theory of the Hessian fly (so called.) If the eggs were laid in the seeds of the grain, the obvious remedy would be to procure seed from Europe, where the fly is not known; but it appears that some very fine wheat received by the Society from Odessa, on the Black Sea, and given among others to Mr. Eachus, has suffered severely from the fly, while some native wheat, sown near it, escaped that enemy.

A very interesting discussion took place on the comparative and peculiar merits of various roots for feeding cattle and milch cows. Potatoes, sugar beet, ruta baga, carrots, sugar parsnips, and mangel wurtzel were all discussed, and their merits and demerits stated: potatoes when mixed with corn meal were found to render butter, cheesy and crumbly, a remedy for which was the substituting ruta baga for potatoes. The taste sometimes produced by the swedes was said to be readily destroyed by a small quantity of sweet spirits of nitre. It was mentioned that the green sand of New Jersey had been found to be an excellent manure for potatoes, not merely increasing the crop but improving their flavor. It appears from an analysis made by Mr. Henry Seybert several years since, and recorded in the 5th vol. of the Society's Memoirs, p. 18, that potash forms a tenth component part of 100 grains of the green sand, and its fertilizing qualities are now ascribed to the presence of that alkali.

A rib of mutton, with 4½ inches of solid fat on it, was shown. The sheep was killed in Baltimore, but was from the New Leicester flock of Dr. Whelan, and fed by Mr. Reybold, of Delaware city. The ease with which this fine breed takes on fat is well known, but it is questionable whether it be desirable or economical to lay on such a mass of fat which no one can eat. The perfection of all feeding consists in a due mixture of fat with the muscular fibre, or a "streak of fat and a streak of lean." All beyond that is so much loss to the feeder, unless the animal be sold by weight.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

OF THE DISTANCE AT WHICH ORCHARD TREES SHOULD BE PLANTED

Maiden plants, or such as are only two years from the bud or graft, of the various kinds, are to be preferred to older trees: having boles or stems of three or four feet in length; the apples being worked on crab, and the pears on free stocks.

The ultimate distance at which apple and pear trees should stand, in a properly planted, and close orchard, is from thirty to forty feet; less or more, according to the quality of the soil; taking as the medium, thirty-six feet.

In a poor soil, and a bleak exposure, where the trees may not be expected to grow very freely, thirty feet is sufficient; whereas, in good soil, and a sheltered situation, forty may not be too much.

Cherries and plums may be planted at from twenty-four to thirty-six feet, according to soil and situation, as above; taking, as a medium, thirty feet for the ultimate distance at which they are to stand clear of one another.

But it would be advisable, in the first instance, to plant four trees for one that is intended ultimately to remain; planting the proper kinds at the above distance first, and then temporary plants between them each way; which temporary plants should be of the free growing sort, that begin to bear early. These should be considered, and be treated as temporary plants from the beginning, and must give place to the principal trees as they advance in growth, by being pruned away bit and bit, and at last stubbed up entirely.

If orchard trees be planted among shrubby, &c. they may be planted at any distance, exceeding forty feet, that may be thought proper; but they should not be planted nearer, otherwise they will too much confine the shrubs. In this case, it will not be necessary to plant temporary trees, as the principals will be nursed by the shrubs.

In bleak situations, if forest and other hardy trees be planted among the fruit-trees, it may not be necessary to plant so many (if any) temporary fruit-trees; or these may chiefly consist of the hardier sorts, which produce fruit the soonest.

OF THE MANNER OF PLANTING SMALL FRUITS.

Currants and gooseberries are often planted in lines, by the sides of the walks or alleys of the garden; but in that way, especially if not well managed, they are generally more cumbersome than useful. It is a better method to plant them in quarters by themselves, and to make new plantations every sixth or seventh year; as young plants are found to produce more handsome fruit, and also more plentifully, than old ones.

The same thing may be said of raspberries; which produce the finest fruit when young; that is, about the third or fourth year after planting, if properly managed.

It is proper to plant some of all the above fruits on a north border, or other shaded situation, in order to prolong the season of them, if that be an object, besides planting them out in quarters, as hinted at above.

From four to six feet square, according to the quality of the soil, may be deemed a proper distance at which to plant the above fruits; that is, in good land, six feet; in middling land, five; and in poor land, four feet. Some may also very properly be planted against vacant places on any of the walls, pales, or espaliers.

Strawberries are often planted in beds; but a better method is to plant them in rows, about two feet asunder, and fifteen or eighteen inches in the row; or, in single rows, as edgings to the walks or alleys; in which way they generally produce very abundantly.

EARLY CUCUMBERS.—A correspondent of the *South-eastern Planter*, furnishes the following plan, which he says has been very successfully used by an old gardener of his acquaintance, to obtain early cucumbers, and early vegetables:

"He filled any small vessel, he generally raised a number of cymblins or gourds for the purpose, with rich mould, in which he planted his cucumber seed, as early probably as the first of February; keeping them in a room where they were protected from the cold and frost, and being portable, it gave him very little trouble to expose them to the sun, at favorable opportunities. When there was no longer reason to fear injury from the frost, he had finely developed plants, which he set out in the open ground, by merely preparing a hole, in which he deposited the undisturbed mould, breaking the gourd, or removing the sides of the vessel, which he sometimes made of plank

with sides and bottom to hinge. In this way, he always had two or three dozen cucumber vines, which were ahead of those raised in his neighbor's hot-beds, because they had not been retarded by transplanting. A large hot-bed might be substituted as a deposit for the gourds, which would save the trouble of moving in and out of the room. There are of course other vegetables to which the same process would be applicable."

SOUNDNESS OF SEEDS.—Cobbett, whose writings and investigations on the subject of gardening, have generally been considered orthodox, gives the following rules for the choice of seed:—

He says, I know of no seed, which, if sound and really good, will not sink in water. The unsoundness of seeds arises from several causes; unripeness, blight, mouldiness and age, are the most frequent of these causes.

The way to try seed is this: Put a small quantity of it in lukewarm water, and let the water be four or five inches deep. A mug, or basin will do, but a large tumbler glass is best; for then you can see the bottom as well as top.—Some seeds, such as those of cabbage, radish and turnip, will, if good, go to the bottom at once. Cucumber, melon, lettuce and endive, and many others, require a few minutes. Parsnip and carrot, and all the winged seeds, require to be worked by your fingers, in a little water, and well wetted before you put them into the glass: and the carrot should be rubbed to get off part of the hairs, which would otherwise act as feathers do to a duck. The seed of beet and mangel wurtzel, are in a case or shell. The rough things we sow are not the seeds, but the cases in which the seeds are contained, each case containing from one to five seeds. Therefore the trial by water, as to these two seeds, is not conclusive; though if the seed be very good, if there be four or five in a case, shell and all will sink in the water, after being in the glass an hour. And as it is a matter of such great importance, that every seed should grow, in a case where the plants stand so far apart; as gaps in rows of beet and mangel wurtzel are so very injurious, the best way is to reject all seed that will not sink, case and all, after being put into warm water, and remaining there an hour.

There is another way of ascertaining this important fact, the soundness or unsoundness of seeds, and that is, by sowing them either in a hot-bed or under a hand-glass. But there is this to be said—that with a strong heat under, and with such complete protection above, seeds may come up that would not come up in the open ground. There may be enough of the germinating principle to cause vegetation in a hot-bed, and not enough to produce it in the open air and cold ground. Therefore, I incline to the opinion, that we should try seeds, as our ancestors tried witches, not by fire, but by water; and, that following up their practice, we should reprobate and destroy all that do not readily sink.

I always sow new seed in preference to old, if in all other respects I know the new to be equal to the old; and as to the notion, that seeds can be the better for being old, even more than a year old, I hold it to be monstrously absurd, and this opinion I give as the result of long experience, most attentive observation, and numerous experiments, made for the express purpose of ascertaining the fact.

ON THE CULTURE OF THE TOMATO AND EGG PLANT.

By J. W. Russell, Superintendent at Mount Auburn.

The Tomato, (*Solanum lycopersicum*),—is of the same family of plants as the potato, (*Solanum tuberosum*): the French and Italians, particularly the latter, think as much of a field of tomatoes as a New England farmer does of a choice field of potatoes.

Tomatoes are so well known, that the fruit, when ripe, has become almost an indispensable dish through the summer months, on every table. The modes of cooking it are various, according to the taste and fancy of individuals, and it would, I conceive, be altogether unnecessary to describe them.

Any person who has a small plot of ground that is not shaded by buildings, or otherwise, from the sun, can with certainty raise a plenitude of tomatoes for family use, as the plants, whether placed in a rich soil or poor soil, with a bountiful supply of manure, will bear an abundance of fruit. One thing ever to be remembered is, to select the sunniest spot, as that is by far the most favorable for the ripening of the fruit.

The seed should be sown the first week in May, in a

box, or large flower pot, that has been previously filled with fine fertile earth, and placed in a warm sheltered spot, and if there is any prospect of a cold night, the box or pot should be taken under cover, until the weather becomes fine again; then the open air is the most proper place for the plants.

By the first week in June, if the weather is fine and there is a prospect of its continuance, put out the plants, in the ground designed for them, singly, three feet apart plant from plant. This may appear to be a great distance between each plant, to those persons who are not acquainted with the luxuriant growth they will make, if the ground has been well manured and thoroughly mixed with the soil. If the plants have not sufficient room allowed them, to grow and spread their branches, the mistake will be found out when it is too late to remedy the evil. A temporary trellis may be made at a trifling expence, to train the plants to, with a few laths, and some stout strips of board, for stakes, to be driven into the ground for uprights, to which the cross bars of laths are to be fastened. If this system be followed, and the plants occasionally tied to the trellis, the fruit will be clean and handsome at the time of gathering for use; but if left to lay upon the ground, the fruit would be often spattered over with dirt by heavy rains, watering, &c.

It will be necessary, at times, to thin out some of the weak branches, in order to give the fruit all the light, air, and genial rays of the sun that you possibly can; and by stopping the shoots when the fruit is thickly set, and watering the roots if there is a long continuance of dry weather, one can scarcely fail to obtain a good crop of tomatoes.

The Egg Plant, (*Solanum Melongena*),—is also allied to the potato. The seeds should be sown and the plants treated in the same manner as recommended for the tomato, until the final planting out, which should be the first week in June. The ground having had a good dressing with manure, and well dug over, put out the plants two and a half feet apart every way; keep the ground clear of weeds between the plants, by frequent hoeings, and an ample crop will fully repay for all the trouble.

There are three varieties of this plant, viz. two of the purple fruited, and the white. The purple is cultivated for culinary purposes, and, when sliced and fried in butter, it very much resembles in taste a very nice fried oyster.

These remarks are intended for the perusal of individuals who are novices in the art of gardening, and who have no facilities but the open air to work in. Where there are hot-beds or green-houses, the seeds may be planted earlier, and the plants forwarded so as to ripen their fruit much sooner.

J. W. RUSSELL.

Mount Auburn, Feb. 20, 1841.

Mag. of Hor.

FRUIT TREES SPLITTING DOWN.—For want of a little care when the trees were small, we have lately lost some large limbs of both peach and plum trees,—the weight of fruit combined with wet leaves and high winds, having split them down. Yet losses of this kind are easily prevented. Let the principal branches be diverged nearly at right angles with the main trunk, and nature will provide a sort of net-work of the hardest and firmest wood, to connect them together; but where the branches rise up almost parallel, as their diameters increase, the bark of each is pushed together, but it cannot coalesce; and in a few years one or both will fall; often to the destruction of the tree.—*New Genessee Farmer*.

AMERICAN SILK.—Mr. John W. Gill, of Mount Pleasant, Jefferson county, Ohio, has established a manufactory of silk, which is said to promise important results. Referring to this establishment for the manufacture of an article that we trust, is to be ranked, at no distant day, among the staples of the country, the U. S. Gazette says: We had the pleasure yesterday of examining various samples of the fabric, woven at the works of Mr. Gill from silk spun and reeled on or near his estate. The articles consisted of plain lustrous, figured vest or dress patterns, corded silks, velvets for vestings and robes, and very fine silk plush; also, imitations of bandanna handkerchiefs.—The samples are highly creditable to the manufacturer, and give assurance that the country at large is to profit by the enterprise and labors of Mr. Gill.

Mr. Birge of Ct. lately butchered a half Berkshire pig about 9 months old, which weighed when dressed 443 lbs. For some time before it was butchered it could not rise.

WOODLAWN, Harford Co. Md., March 6, 1841.

To the Editor of the American Farmer:

Your paper of the 24th ult., containing the strictures of your correspondent "P. H." was received by me this day, with the box of valuable books awarded to me, which are truly a magnificent prize. You will please accept this as an apology for delay in a reply.

As truth is the object of all my enquiries, I am thankful to any one who convinces me of error; but had your learned correspondent taken into view the whole scope of my essay, he might, for that purpose, have spared himself the trouble of writing a long article.

As much asperity and contentious argument originates in a misunderstanding of names and terms, I think proper now to do that which I should have done in the essay—give the botanical names of the articles under consideration.

By Turnip (*napus*) I mean the common flat turnip only, and not *ruta* *baga*. If your correspondent will feed his milch cows one week on the turnip proper, (*napus*), and then one week on a like quantity of sugar beet, (*beta* *sacharina*), I will leave the decision of the controversy—to his wife.

We generally speak comparatively—Compared with sugar beet, parsnip or carrot, "the turnip (not *ruta* *baga*) is a very worthless vegetable, and not worth the trouble of cultivation"—for stock.

I am confident that the partiality for it often originates from the descriptions we see in English authors; but there is a striking difference in climate and other circumstances between England and America. It has four times as much moisture and less heat than this country.

Passing over "this worthless vegetable," we next have to say something of white clover, (*trifolium repens*), white creeping trefoil. It should be observed that I was writing to improve the soil, and that to do so, a rotation of crops became necessary. "I had seen some service," and found white clover, by its tenacity of life (like a polypus) very troublesome to eradicate after it had once got possession, and that if a root half an inch in length were left in the ground, it would spread. From the trouble that I had experienced in eradicating this otherwise valuable plant, I called it "a cursed vine;" and I am still of the opinion that on a grain farm, where a rotation of crops became proper, it should never be admitted. As well as your correspondent, I know that it is a sweet, nutritious grass—that sheep, horses and cattle are fond of, and fatten on it.

But there are other grasses, which your correspondent thinks I should have mentioned. Really! I thank him. I could have written till this time, and not exhausted the subject. Did your correspondent suppose I was bound to enter into all the minutia of operations incident to farming? If some things have been neglected in the essay, much has been done. It is easier to find fault than to perform a useful and perfect piece of labor. I have never sown clover alone; but have generally mixed Timothy or some other grass to fill up. Blue grass, (*poa compressa*) is the last, however, that I should think of for this purpose. The roots of it form such a mat as very much to injure our wheat crops—it is a greater pest than the "cursed vine" before mentioned.

It is probable that your correspondent has turned his attention more to grazing than we, dull clod-hoppers of Maryland, who depend mostly on a wheat crop. If he is about to set a meadow in grass, to remain many years, he may sow blue grass and white clover; but we know they will not do where the rotation of crops is the system pursued.

Your correspondent thinks I have spoken too lightly of bones as a manure, and quotes Sir Humphrey Davy in support of his assertion. Bones are principally composed of phosphate of lime and a mucilaginous substance. They cost here, ground, 50 cents a bushel. Oyster shells are composed of carbonate of lime and a mucilage. They could be sold for 8 cents a bushel, ground. Now I should expect about the same result from one as the other, did not the former contain oil also. It is this which gives the sudden impulse to vegetation, and which is expended the first year; after that they will be no better than so much of ground oyster shells. He who uses ground bones to any considerable extent, at 50 cents a bushel, must suffer loss.

An intelligent neighbor of mine used last year 100 bushels on four acres of ground for a root crop, which cost him in Baltimore 50 cents a bushel. The expense per acre, at the lowest calculation, was \$15. He had a

fine crop of roots. For my crop I used a compost of rich mould, lime, gypsum and the garbage of fish. My cost was \$2.50 per acre; my crop was as good as his, and the ground will bring as good subsequent crops.

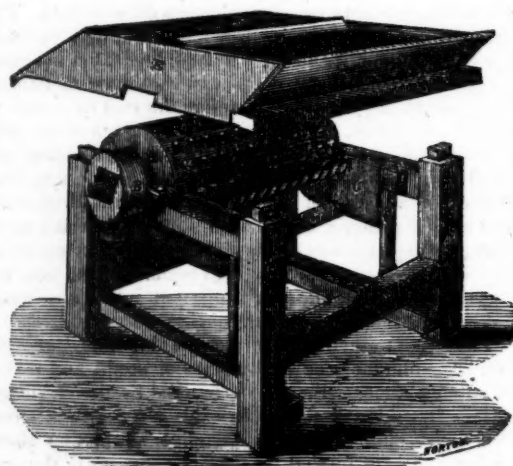
We probably hold the *ruta* *baga* in proper estimation, by giving it a place second to the sugar beet. While it contains less nutriment, it is more hardy to keep through the winter; but we have found no difficulty in preserving our beets through the last winter, and they are as sound and crisp at this time as they were last November.

W. L. H.

GOLDSBOROUGH'S CORN HUSKER AND SHELLER.

Mr. Sands, publisher of the American Farmer:

Sir,—The difficulty of describing a machine, however simple it may be, without the aid of an engraving, has induced us to send you a cut of Goldsborough's Corn Husker and Sheller, which we will endeavour to explain satisfactorily to those of your subscribers who have written us on the subject, and others whose corn crops justify using a machine of so great power. As in all other agricultural machinery as well as the one now reverted to, we are determined to recommend only such as we have proved by practical experience to be truly excellent, thereby encouraging the confidence of planters and assisting the growing desire to introduce on their plantations labor saving machinery.



The above cut displays a machine substantially built. The operating parts are simple, plain and void of complication—requisites which are all-important to farmers who cannot conveniently resort to practical mechanics to instruct them how to arrange a complicated piece of machinery. Recent experiments have fully satisfied us that the machine now referred to is capable of standing unscathed under as great a body of corn as is possible to be fed into the hopper by three active men, and such is the rapidity by which the work is discharged that 700 bushels of corn may be husked and shelled, or 1200 bushels shelled after the husk has previously been taken off per day. The husks, (stripped and in fine order for mattress makers) cobs and corn all pass out together. A boy (with a common wooden rake) will separate the husks and cobs from the corn as fast as it is discharged from the machine. The cylinder, A, is studded with wrought iron knobs or short spikes, and partially rest on a spring concave bed, C, in which are placed round fluted iron rollers, D, which revolve as the corn passes through and greatly facilitates the work and reduces friction. B, a pulley six inches in diameter, which should be driven by a drum or band wheel (attached to mill or horse powergearing) of sufficient diameter to propel it about 700 revolutions per minute. E, and F, the cover and hopper thrown up to shew the operating part of the machine.

We will furnish the above machine at \$35. And to those who doubt the practical utility, strength of material, and great power of this wonderful machine, we will say, that we expressly guarantee them to be as perfect, and perform as effectually as represented.

Yours respectfully, ROBT. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.
Manufacturers and Seedsmen.

Baltimore, March 12, 1841.

KIDNEY WORM IN HOGS.—The editor of the Southern Cultivator, having concluded that at a certain stage of this disease, there was no cure for it, and having advised

those having hogs thus affected, to terminate their existence, to save trouble and expense, is replied to by a correspondent of the Western Farmer & Gardener, who discourseth thus wise on the subject; and the remedy suggested is considered "infallible":

Having devoted considerable attention to the subject, the result both of my experience and reflection leads me to a conclusion the reverse of the above mentioned editor's.

So long as the swine in the northern parts of Ohio, to which my experience was confined, had the range of extensive woods, and derived their sustenance in a great measure from acorns, hickory nuts, and beech-nuts, they were frequently attacked with a paralysis of the posterior extremities, which was usually attributed to the effect of Kidney Worms, as they were termed. This morbid condition made its approach by an unstableness of motion, and a rough and ill-conditioned appearance of the animal. If permitted to take its course, it ultimately produced extreme emaciation, and finally death.

On making examinations in many such cases, I invariably found a considerable number of worms, not as that editor would seem to suppose, in the orifice or spinal nerves, but contiguous to the Psoas muscle, and external to the peritoneal membrane (the lining of the cavity of the abdomen.) They were usually lodged in the cellular substance and fat, and in some cases were so numerous as to occupy considerable portions of what is called the kidney fat. Nor were they minute, as we should infer from that author, but were from one to two inches in length, and about the size of a common darning needle. They appeared to be extremely delicate and semi-transparent, exhibiting to the naked eye, the convolutions of their intestinal structure.

I formerly tried various remedies to destroy them, but without success, till I was at length informed, that a persevering use of corn soaked in an alkaline solution, a weak ley for instance, as a food for the swine, would correct the evil. An extensive use of this remedy for many years, enables me to say that it is infallible, if it be exhibited before the animal has lost its appetite.

My neighbors as well as myself, were in the habit for many years, of feeding our fattening hogs with this article, for a week or two before the time for butchering, in order to exterminate this troublesome intruder from the kidney fat.

In later years they have in a great measure disappeared; how these parasitic worms find their way into the animal system, or how in this instance, a solution of alkali can act so as to exterminate them, we are wanting a hypothesis to explain.

The fact that they do frequently exist and irritate the lumbar nerves of swine to such an extent, as often to induce perfect paralysis, does not admit of a doubt. That paralysis is occasionally produced by other causes, as it probably was in the instance alluded to by the editor of the Southern Cultivator, we are prepared to believe.

J. P. KIRTLAND.

The editor of the Farmer & Gardener, adds:

"It affords us much pleasure, to lay before our readers such a communication as the above. Many good hogs are lost every year from this disease, and lost too after they have reached such an age and size, as to be fit inmates of the fattening pen; and the opinions as to the cause and cure, were various enough. Such a simple cure as this, pronounced infallible by our esteemed correspondent, leaves those, whose swine seem to be affected with kidney worm, no excuse for permitting them to be lost by it.

"We have heard it remarked by another medical gentleman of this vicinity,—who does a little in the way of farming, and who allows nothing of the kind to escape him,—that it is rare to find diseased livers or lungs, in hogs of any of the improved breeds, and crosses from them on our common swine—or to see one of them suffering from kidney worm. This he ascribes in part to the better care taken of them, but more to their constitutions being generally better, than those of the half-starved-for generations, long-nosed varminths, so unfortunately common through the west.

THE TUSCARORAS.—A correspondent of the New England Farmer, writing from Connecticut, in reply to another who spoke disparagingly of the Berkshire breed of hogs, says:

"I tried one Berkshire in the summer of '39, which weighed 74 lbs. to commence with; and at the end of 14 days it weighed 100 lbs., being 26 lbs. gained in 14 days—the food not the best. A pig which I thought not fit to breed from, I fattened for experiment the same season: whole cost of keeping \$14, (corn being \$1 per bushel at that time;) weight at ten months old, 270 lbs.; price 7 cents per lb. Last fall I fattened a full blood Berkshire at the usual age of fattening here, (about 18 months,) I fed him on corn meal alone for near two months; he consumed one bushel in nine days; weighed when dressed 474 lbs. I also fed several three-fourths Berkshire, one-fourth white China, all were good feeders, put on flesh well, and when killed were fatter than any hogs I have ever fattened destitute of Berkshire blood, although I have tried the razor back, Byfield, and many of the improved breeds. If, however, I wanted a hardy hog, a good feeder, and one that would put on the most flesh, on a given portion of food, and was satisfied with a hog of 300 or 350 lbs. weight, I would prefer three quarters Berkshire, one quarter White China, to any other breed with which I am acquainted; but if I wanted a good feeder, a hardy hog, and one that would weigh from 4 to 500, I would take the full-blood Berkshire. As your correspondent would be satisfied with a 300 hog, I would recommend the cross named, and think by commencing with it, and selecting his whitish pigs to breed from, obtaining occasionally one from another family to prevent breeding in and in, I think he would soon have "white hogs to his mark."

DISEASES OF HORSES.—Every thing calculated to throw light upon this subject is worthy of insertion in agricultural publications—and we always with much pleasure devote a portion of our space thereto. The following is copied, for the consideration of those interested, from the Southern Planter, published in Richmond:

Grubs in Horses.—A Dr. Harding, of Kentucky, I think, wrote once a very ingenious essay, to prove that there was no such disease as the grubs; but, that the worm was a natural inhabitant of the horse's stomach, and never commenced its ravages upon it until after death.

Certain it is, that happening to be present at the death of a horse last summer, which was occasioned by an accident in our streets, I was curious enough to make a post mortem examination, with the assistance of a medical friend. We examined the horse's stomach in an hour after his death, and found it riddled by the worms. It was exactly such a case as would have been held to be confirmation strong of the grubs theory, if the cause of death had not been known. To be sure, this only goes to show, that the fact of the stomach's being perforated, is not evidence of death from grubs. But if it so happens that this fact, the only one ever advanced to prove the existence of the disease, turns out to be no evidence of its truth, what becomes of the theory? Now sir, this question is not an idle one, or unimportant in its consequences. If grubs never attack the horse, what is the cause of the violent pain to which he is sometimes subjected? Having been much interested in the subject, from the fact that I owned some very valuable blooded stock, this point attracted my particular attention, and from all that I can see and hear, I have become satisfied, with Dr. Harding, that there is no such original disease as grubs; but, that that which is so frequently mistaken for it, is neither more or less than violent cholice. Acting upon this supposition, I have treated the disease as such, and with great success. I have never failed to relieve a horse, by giving him an injection composed of a half oz. of assafetida well rubbed up, and mixed with a pint and a half of warm gruel, which, if it did not operate, might be succeeded by a second injection of a pint of linseed oil mixed in a pint of warm water. The assafetida must be well rubbed up, and gradually mixed with a pint of water, which will become thick and milky in appearance. Let the injection be well stirred when it is administered. By the bye, every man, who keeps stock, should have a large clyster pipe, as he will frequently find it much the most efficient and convenient mode of administering medicine. But if he has no such instrument, cholice may be relieved by drenching the animal with two table spoonfuls of laudanum, mixed in a pint of linseed oil.

If you choose to make my practice public, my name as authority is at the service of your readers. M.

From another correspondent.—"An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." A great many reme-

dies for cholice, grubs, &c., have been at various time suggested of more or less value. I once applied to a celebrated stock man for the best remedy for grubs; his answer was "keep a plenty of salt always within reach of your horse's mouth." Upon this hint I acted, and have now for five years been using troughs divided into three parts, the middle for grain or mixed food, one end boxed up to the floor for long food, with a box for salt at the other end: if that box is ever found without salt my feeder gets an overhauling. This as well for my cattle as my horses, for they are all stalled. Now sir, I know of no other respect in which my mode of feeding differs from my neighbors, and yet since I have adopted this plan, with an average of thirty head of stock, I have not known a single case of disease amongst them. If by it I have saved the life of only my meanest ox, I have made three hundred per cent. on the cost, which is as good an outlay as ought to be expected at farming.

POINTS OF A GOOD HORSE.

COL. S. JAKES' remarks at the Sixth Agricultural Meeting, on the prominent points to be observed in the selection of a useful horse, more particularly for a roadster.

I prefer a lightish head, neatly set to the neck; the neck rising promptly and strong from the shoulders and withers; neck somewhat crowning or curving at the top, tapering to the head, with a strong crest. Shoulders well laid in, spreading well back, something like a shoulder of mutton.—Chest deep, and a little projecting. Withers rising moderately high, and inclining well into the back. If the withers are low and flat on the top, the horse will be inclined to plunge to the ground, and when fatigued will stumble or fall. Neither must the withers rise too high, as he will then appear as though on stilts: both extremes are serious impediments to fine and safe action. Ribs should be well rounded out. Back straight and short, well copped, that is, the hips well thrown forward, forming a strong loin, and giving a long lever from the point of the hip to the hock joint of the hind leg. The horse should be a good length from point of shoulder to the extreme point of buttock.—Dock strong, and well covered with hair. Close and snug immediately under the dock. The muscles on the inner part of the thighs should be full and well shut together. If there is a large cavity under the dock, the horse will be inclined to scour, and probably only a door-yard horse.

The head, neck and body forms a lever, resting on the fore legs as a fulcrum, the head being at the end of the lever. If the neck be very long and the head heavy, or if the neck be quite short, and the head short and light, either of these extremes very much affects the regular clips and action. The whole machine should be of good proportion.

The fore arm is a very important lever, as regards the safety as a roadster. The legs should be clean and free from blemish, and when in motion move true, and free from cutting or wabbling. The feet should be round and steep; heels broad, coronet, and posterns of medium length. Shank or canon short, broad and flat, showing the tendons or sinews. The knee large and well dropped down; the arm above the knee long, and the muscles large and full. The top of the shoulder, where matched to the withers, should not be so heavily loaded with muscle as to impede their action. No objections to have the fore feet move pretty close, but not so as to cut.

Much depends on the form of the hind leg and the power of that lever, as regards strength and speed. The shank, hock and thigh should be broad and flat, something like that of an ox; and if so, when in motion will operate like a plank sprung edgewise, and then let fly. If the hind legs when at good speed open and spread a little, no objection, providing there is a good free action in the hock joint.—N. E. Farmer.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.

The strong testimonial in favor of this breed of Cattle, by intelligent breeders, at the Farmers' Meeting in Boston, is calculated to draw attention to their value by those wishing to improve their stock. The following article is from Youatt's Treatise on Cattle, a standard British publication:

The climate of this country (Ayrshire) is moist but mild; and the soil, with its produce, is calculated to render it the finest dairy country in Scotland, and equal perhaps to any in Great Britain. There is a great deal of



permanent pasture on the sides and tops of the hills, which is covered by sheep; but the greater part of the arable land is pasture and crop alternately. The pasture ground is occupied by the beautiful dairy-stock, a very small portion of it being reserved for the fattening of cows too old to milk.

Mr. Aiton, in his "Treatise on the Dairy Breed of Cows," (the most valuable work on the Dairy husbandry of the North, and on Dairy husbandry generally, that has yet been published,) thus describes the Ayrshire cattle. "The shapes most approved of in the dairy breed are as follows:—

"Head small, but rather long and narrow at the muzzle; the eye small, but smart and lively; the horns small, clear, crooked, and their roots at considerable distance from each other; neck long and slender, tapering towards the head, with no loose skin below; shoulders thin; fore-quarters light; hind-quarters large; back straight, broad behind, the joints rather loose and open; carcass deep, and pelvis capacious, and wide over the hips, with round fleshy buttocks; tail long and small; legs small and short, with firm joints; udder capacious, broad and square, stretching forward, and neither fleshy, low hung, nor loose; the milk veins large and prominent; teats short, all pointing outwards, and at considerable distance from each other; skin thin and loose; hair soft and woolly. The head, bones, horns, and all parts of least value, small; and the general figure compact and well proportioned."

Mr. Aiton adds, in his "Survey"—"The qualities of a cow are of great importance.—Tameness and docility of temper greatly enhance the value of a milch-cow. Some degree of hardiness, a sound constitution, and a moderate degree of life and spirits are qualities to be wished for in a dairy-cow, and what those of Ayrshire generally possess. The most valuable qualities which a dairy cow can possess is, that she yields much milk, and that of an oily or butteraceous, or caseous nature, and that after she has yielded very large quantities of milk for several years, she shall be as valuable for beef as any other breed of cows known; her fat shall be much more mixed through the whole flesh, and she shall fatten much faster than any other." This is high praise, and if it can be truly affirmed of the Ayrshire cattle, we are naturally anxious to know the origin, the progressive history, and the general management of this valuable animal.

The breed has much improved since Mr. Aiton described it, and is short in the leg, the neck a little thicker at the shoulder, but finely shaped towards the head; the horns smaller than those of the Highlanders, but clear and smooth, pointing forwards, and turning upwards, and tapering to a point. They are deep in the carcass, but not round and ample, and especially not so in the loins and haunches.—Some, however, have suspected, and not without reason, that an attention to the shape and beauty, and an attempt to produce fat and sleeky cattle, which may be admired at the show, has a tendency to improve what is only their second point—their quality as grazing cattle—and that at the hazard or the certainty of diminishing their value as milkers.

We agree with Mr. Aiton, that the excellency of a dairy cow is estimated by the quantity and the quality of her milk. The quantity yielded by the Ayrshire cow is, considering her size, very great. Five gallons daily, for two or three months after calving, may be considered as not more than an average quantity. Three gallons daily will be given for the next three months, and one gallon and a half during the succeeding four months. This would amount to more than 850 gallons; but, allowing for some

unproductive cows, 600 gallons per year may be considered as the average quantity obtained annually from each cow. We shall enter more into this presently.

The quality of the milk is estimated by the quantity of butter or cheese that it will yield. Three gallons and a half of this milk will yield about a pound of butter, country weight, or a pound and a half avoirdupois. An Ayrshire cow, therefore, may be reckoned to yield 257 English pounds of butter per annum, or about five pounds per week all the year round, besides the value of the butter-milk and her calf.

When the calculation is formed, according to the quantity of cheese that is usually produced, the following will be the result:—Twenty-eight gallons of milk, with the cream, will yield a stone (24lbs.) of sweet-milk cheese, or 514lbs. avoirdupois per annum, beside the whey and the calf.

This is certainly an extraordinary quantity of butter and cheese, and fully establishes the reputation of the Ayrshire cow, so far as the dairy is concerned.

The fattening properties of the Ayrshire cattle we believe to be a little exaggerated. They will feed kindly and profitably, and their meat will be good. They will fatten on farms and in districts where others could not be made to thrive at all, except partly or principally supported by artificial food. They unite, perhaps to a greater degree than any other breed the supposed incompatible properties of yielding a great deal of milk and beef. It is, however, as Mr. Rankine well observes, on the inferior soil and the moist climate of Ayrshire and the West of Scotland that their superiority as milkers is most remarkable. On their natural food of poor quality they give milk abundantly and long, and often until within a few days of calving; but when they are moved to richer pasture, their constitution changes, and they convert their food more into beef. In their own country, a cow of a fleshy make, and which seldom proves a good milker, may be easily raised to 40 or 50 stones, and bullocks of three years old are brought to weigh from 50 to 60 stones. There is a lurking tendency to fatten about them which good pasture will bring to light; so that when the Ayrshire cow is sent to England she loses her superiority as a milker, and begins to accumulate flesh. On this account it is that the English dealers who purchase the Ayrshire cows, generally select the coarsest animals they can find, in order to avoid the consequence of the change of climate and food. It is useless to exaggerate the qualities of any cattle, and it cannot be denied that even in this tendency to fatten when their milk begins to fail, or which often causes it to fail, the Ayrshires must yield to their forefathers, the Highlanders, and to their neighbors the Galloways, when put on a poor soil; and they will be left considerably behind their short-horn sires when transplanted to luxuriant pasture. It will be long, perhaps, before they will be favorites with the butchers, for the fifth quarter will not usually weigh well in them. Their fat is mingled with the flesh rather than separated in the form of tallow; yet this would give a more beautiful appearance to the meat, and should enhance its price to the consumer.

Two circumstances, however, may partially account for their not being thought to succeed so well when grazed; they are not able to travel so far on the same keeping as the Highland cattle can do; and, from their great value as milkers, they are often kept until they are too old to fatten to advantage, or for their beef to become of the best quality.

The advantage of feeding well in winter, and sending a cow to grass in good condition, is now generally understood; but the defect in practice is, that what can be afforded to the cows in this way is given only while they are in milk, or when they calve. The return is, indeed, rendered more immediate, but it would be still more advantageous if a fair portion of the proper winter's food were given to the dairy cows after they were dry of milk.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARD GRASS.

Touching the cultivation of grass, particularly orchard grass, the little information on the subject it might be supposed I possess, has been repeatedly communicated. I have made no late discoveries concerning it, but am more confirmed (by constant observation) in my former opinions, that it is the best of all grasses for the climate and soil of Kentucky. I have seen it in the Parish of Rapides, Louisiana, in the month of April, in full bloom, and the growth apparently as strong and luxuriant as I have seen it any where.

Preparation of the soil should be as complete as possible by frequent ploughing and harrowing, bringing it to a full tilth, for the reception of small seed. Sow in July or August for the fall, or early in the spring, the earlier the better. If the fall sowing succeeds it is well, as you may sow a good crop of seed and hay the next summer and have better fall grazing than from any other grass. But it oftener fails than hits, by fall sowing; if the winter is mild and open it does well, but freezing and then thawing frequently throughout the winter bursts loose the tender roots, causing them to perish, leaving a few strong plants standing, forming tussocks, the remainder of the ground bare. I recommenced, in preference, sowing early in the spring, a full bushel, heaping measure, of orchard grass seed, and four pints red clover seed to the acre, sow the seed separately, lay off the ground by making it cross-wise. sow half the seed one way, the other half cross-way. The same marks will do for sowing each sort of seed. Then give a light harrowing or brushing, (roll, if convenient,) and it is finished. If weeds should appear to incommode the young plants in May or June, pass the scythe over all, close to the ground, cutting every thing smooth. This separation cripples the weeds, and does no injury to the grasses.

My reasons for fixing on orchard grass as the best (indeed I sow no other, except red clover, as the "blue grass, white clover and timothy come without sowing,) are, first, A lot well set with orchard grass will give a full bite for stock two weeks sooner or earlier in the spring than a like lot set with blue grass. Second, After being grazed down, it will be in a condition for re-grazing in less than half the time requisite for a blue grass lot to be in a like condition. Third, It stands drought better than any other grass. Fourth, It makes much better hay (though not so abundant) than timothy. And, Fifth, It keeps out noxious weeds and plants, such as infest timothy meadows. Without knowing a better reason I attribute all its supposed good qualities to its roots, being stronger and much more abundant than those of any other grass I have yet examined; if I am not mistaken in my first, that reason alone is enough to give it the preference over all others.

I by no means advise sowing orchard grass seed on steep hill sides and points, as recommended in a late number of the Farmer, knowing it to be wrong; such should be sown plentifully of blue grass seed only. Orchard grass is naturally, it would seem, inclined to grow in tussocks, which predisposition appears to be promoted or encouraged by being sown on steep places, forming a great number of such, detached from each other, the ground between left bare, the richest being the lightest of the soil, is continually carried off by rains, particularly in the spring about the time the frost is leaving the ground. If it is requisite to sow orchard grass seed in such places, I strongly recommend that a plenty of blue grass be sown with it and at the same time. I think enough has been said about orchard grass. It may not, however, be amiss to state for the information of the younger class of cultivators of the soil, that orchard grass was the favorite of that enlightened and distinguished agriculturist, the late Judge Peters of Pennsylvania, of an age just gone by, and it is also the favorite of Col. Powel of Philadelphia, no less distinguished for the ability and zeal he has on all occasions evinced in promoting agricultural improvements.

LEWIS SANDERS.

Ky. Farmer.

Grass Hills, Dec. 1840.

*The Green Sward or Spear grass of Virginia, the Genus, *Poa* of the Botanists, but I cannot fix the species.

†Timothy hay is of no utility, but an injury, if given to cattle or sheep, it is of some benefit to horses, but not so good for them as hay made of either of the clovers, blue grass or orchard grass.

THE SUN FLOWER

Is a plant well known for its beauty, and valued as a curiosity; but its real value is known to very few. Some years ago, I read an article in the Southern Agriculturist, published in Charleston, which recommended this plant as proper food for poultry, pigs, sheep, pheasants, &c. Since which time I have seen further mention of it in some of the Northern prints, recommending it as food for cattle—for cigars, oil, fuel, &c. this aroused my curiosity, and I determined to make an experiment of it.—Accordingly I planted about two acres last year. The land selected was clay, (being informed that it required a stiff soil,) the season as we all remember, was very dry—the field conse-

quently was very short. I gathered however seed enough to feed my poultry. They very soon became fond of the food, and became uncommonly fat and fine. On the 14th of last March, I planted a small field in sandy land—not fresh, nor fertile—and the product has exceeded my calculation. I think at least three times as much has been raised as might have been raised on the same land, of Indian corn. I have been feeding my poultry on the seed for a month, and I find they are becoming fat, and their eggs are more abundant than usual at this season of the year. My horses, cattle, goats and hogs feed readily on the seed and leaves. I have not yet attempted to make oil from the seed, though I intend to do so—nor have I used the stalks for fuel, having plenty of wood.

I refer your readers to the domestic Encyclopedia, vol. 5, p. 76, where this plant is highly spoken of.—I will take the responsibility of calling it *grain*. I feel confident, that if this *grain* was as extensively known as the Indian corn and pea of our country, it would be as extensively cultivated. I consider it in fact, more valuable than either corn or peas. It comes to maturity quicker—more can be produced to the acre on poor land, and one ploughing (after it is planted,) and one hoeing will be sufficient. I invite my friends and neighbors to make a trial of it next year. Should any determine to do so, I will furnish a few seed for the purpose of a beginning.

Sandy land, tolerably fertile is the best for the Sun Flower—the stalks should stand one in a hill, about four feet apart;—the branches will fill up the entire space, bearing from ten to sixty heads or flowers upon each stalk, many of which will measure eight or nine inches across. The seed will open early in August, before which time the leaves may be cut without injury to the seed and fed away. As the seed will shatter when ripe, a pair of scissors or sharp knife should be used in gathering. Some of the seed will unavoidably fall, but these will be taken up by poultry, and hogs,—hence the expediency of planting near the dwelling or farm yard. I am unwilling to say more, lest I may say too much.—Enough has been said to call the attention of the planters to the subject.

In your third number, page 23d, you mention the Sun Flower seed as a cure for founder in horses. I have tried it, and find it effectual. I had a horse badly foundered, and at the end of four or five days after, (for I did not recollect the prescription sooner,) I had him fed several times on the seed; he soon became well, and is now rapidly becoming in good order.—*Gleanings of Husbandry.*

HOUSEWIFE'S DEPARTMENT.

MARCH—FLOWER DEPARTMENT.

Camellias will now be making their growth. Syringe them freely, and keep the soil liberally watered. Shading part of the day from the sun, will be of advantage to the plants. Inarching and grafting may be performed now.

Verbenas will now be flowering: if many plants are wanted for the open ground, in summer, they should now be propagated by cuttings or layers.

Dahlias should be potted, if wanted to bloom early. The roots may be separated, or, if desirable to increase a choice variety, they may be propagated by cuttings. The seeds should now be sown, and the plants will flower well the first year.

Geraniums will now be throwing up their flower buds. Give good supplies of water at the roots.

Oxalises, done flowering, should be sparingly watered.

Cactuses will now be coming into bloom, and will require more water.

Ericas may be propagated from cuttings, with success.

Tulip and hyacinth beds should be uncovered the latter part of the month, unless the weather remains severe.

Ranunculus beds, which have been covered with frames, should be opened in fine weather, to admit the fresh air.

Annual seeds, such as stocks, asters, balsams, combs, &c., should be now sown in pots, in the hot-bed or in the green-house.

Frames containing plants should be opened, and the fresh air and sun admitted.

Green-house plants, of all kinds, may now be propagated by cuttings.

Calceolarias will now be throwing up their flower stems, and they must be freely watered.

Auriculas and polyanthus should be top-dressed.

Carnations, in frames, should be exposed to the air and sun, in fine weather.—*Magazine of Horticulture.*

RECIPE for making the most Sweet, White, Light, and best bread without the use of yeast.

Take a table spoonful of pounded *saleratus*, dissolve it in half a tea cup full of warm water, rub it well through three pounds of flour, and then mix it up with *buttermilk* till it is quite soft. Place it in pans and let it bake rather slowly,—about an hour and a half.—A small slice of butter mingled with the dough, will be found an improvement. This mode of making bread is particularly worthy of the attention of the farmers' "gude wives." Do not fail to try it.

TO CURE A SCALD OR BURN.—Dissolve a piece of alum, about the size of a walnut, in a half pint of warm water, in which immerse a linen cloth. Apply the wet cloth to the part affected, and let it lie until relief is obtained.

Washing in alum water, is said also to be an effectual cure for chilblains.

We witnessed, ourselves, a few days since, (says the Editor of the Southern Planter) the most miraculous effects from the above recipe, applied to a little boy who had been unfortunately scalded. The child was writhing in agony when the wet cloth was applied; he soon afterwards fell into a sweet sleep, and awoke in a few hours completely relieved, except in a small portion of the burn which was inadvertently neglected. That part continues still sore, the after application of the alum water seeming to be not as effectual as in the earlier stage.

THE KEEPING OF COWS in such a manner to make them give the greatest quantity of milk, and with the greatest clear profit, is an essential point of economy. Give a cow half a bushel of turnips, carrots, or other good roots per day, during the 6 winter months, besides her hay, and if her summer feed be such as it should be, she will give nearly double the quantity of milk she would afford if only kept during the winter in the usual manner; and the milk will be richer and of better quality.

The carrots or roots, at twenty-five cents a bushel, amount to about twenty-two dollars; the addition of milk, allowing it to be only three quarts a day for three hundred days, at four cents a quart, thirty six dollars. It should be remembered, too, that when cows are thus fed with roots they consume less hay, and are less liable to several diseases, which are usually the effects of poor keeping.—*Farm. Assis.*

The Cotton Trade.—The following table exhibits the movements in Cotton this season, to the latest dates, from the ports respectively, all calculated from the first of last October.

Rec'd since Oct. 1840.		Cleared.
New Orleans,	502,038	253,781
Mobile,	182,333	27,352
Florida,	44,988	6,459
Georgia,	73,478	27,732
South Carolina,	118,253	40,624
North Carolina,	3,290	
Virginia,	4,655	1,590
New York,		27,055
Other Ports,	6,703	160
Total,	933,740	374,753
Same time last year,	1,147,305	685,259
Same year before,	871,929	361,169

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Sugars.—Some sales of Porto Rico, of parcels which had been offered at auction and withdrawn, have been made at prices which indicate no change in the market. A part of the recent receipts of New Orleans Sugars proves to be of inferior quality. In the prices of the better kinds there is no change to note.

Plaster.—A cargo was sold this week at \$3.12½ per ton.

Tobacco.—Supplies of Maryland begin to come in, but not however in sufficient quantity to place a good assortment in the market. The demand this week has been moderate, and the sales to a fair extent at a slight decline from former quotations on the inferior and common qualities. The middling and fine sorts have not been much inquired for. We note a sale of 50 hhd's. Ground Leaf, ranging in quality from common to fine, at an average of near \$7 round. We quote inferior and common \$3.75 a \$5, middling to good \$5.25 a \$7.50, good \$8 a \$8.50; and fine \$9 a \$13. There has been also some inquiry for Ohio. A lot of 25 hhd's. of the new crop, comprising good fair red, spangled and yellow, was sold at \$7 a \$10.50. We continue to quote this description as before, viz. inferior and common at \$4 a \$4.50; middlings \$5; good \$5.50 a \$6.50, fine red and wrapery \$8 a \$12; prime yellow at \$7.50 a \$10, and extra wrapery \$15 a \$17. The inspections of the week comprise 330 hhd's Maryland; 26 hhd's Ohio; and 24 hhd's Kentucky—total 380 hhd's.

Molasses.—We note sales this week of 400 tierces New

Orleans at 27 cts; of 50 bbls. ditto at 28 cts.; and of a cargo of 150 hhd's. Cuba at 20 cts.

Pork.—Lots of killed Hogs occasionally reach the market, but the price is very unsatisfactory. We quote small sized Hogs in handsome order and suitable for family use at \$5.50 a \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

Timothyseed.—Supplies of good seed come in very slowly. We note a sale of about 50 bushels to-day of prime quality at 3.25 per bushel.

Cattle.—The supply of Beef cattle continues fair, and prices are without material change. About 200 head were offered for sale to-day at the drove yards, 160 of which were sold to the city butchers at prices ranging from \$6.00 for good to \$7.75 per 100 lbs. for those of strictly prime quality. We quote the average price at \$7.25 per 100 lbs. Live Hogs sell pretty freely at \$5.50 to \$5.75 per 100 lbs.

Sales of strictly prime quality Cloverseed continue to be made from stores at \$5 per bushel.

Flour.—The stock of Howard Street flour now for sale is rather light, in consequence of which prices have somewhat improved. We note sales on Saturday and to day of 600 a 700 barrels good common brands from store at \$4.37½ cash. Holders generally, we believe, are now firm at the same price. We quote the receipt price at \$4.12½.

The last sale of City Mills Flour was at \$4.50 per bbl. Stocks are extremely low.

Grain.—Wheat is a trifle better—sales to-day of red at 85 a 90, and of white 90a92. The last sale of Rye was at 48a 50 cents. Sales of white Corn to-day at 39a40 cts. and of yellow at 42 cents—some very prime held at 43 cts. We quote Oats at 25a26c.

Provisions.—The market continues inactive and the prices of all descriptions nominal at last quotations, which we repeat, viz. —Mess Beef at \$12.50, No. 1 at \$10.50, and Prime at \$8.50 to \$9. For Mess and Prime Pork there is no settled price.—Prime Western assorted Bacon is held at 7 to 7½ cts.; Middlings at 7 to 7½ cts. Hams at 9 to 10 cts.; Frederick County assorted at 7½ cts. Baltimore cured Hams 10 to 10½ cts and Middlings at 8½ cts; Western No. 1 Lard is held at 7½ cts in kegs. Butter continues without demand. We quote Western No. 2 at 7 to 8½ cts and No. 3 at 6 to 7 cents; Glades No. 2 at 14 to 18 cents, and No. 3 at 8 to 12 cents.

At New Orleans, on the 3d inst., the quotations of Cotton were as follows:—Liverpool Classifications.—Ordinary 8½a 9½; middling 9a9½; middling fair 10½; fully middling fair 10½; fair 10½; fully fair 11; good fair 11½; good and fine 12½; fancy crops 13½; average lists 9a10½. The Bulletin of the 3d says.—On Saturday last we had a dull and spiritless market. Sales were about 1500 bales in small lots, on which buyers claim the advantage in prices. On Monday the same dull feeling was exhibited, the sales not exceeding 1200 bales. —Yesterday a better demand sprang up, and sales to the extent of fully 4000 bales were made at 4c per lb decline on the highest sales made in the last fortnight.—Our quotations we do not alter, although considered low by our strict buyers on order.

At Philadelphia, March 12.—Cotton, is steady; sales of a few hundred bales in small lots at 12 a 12½c for Upland and Mississippi—stocks light. Cleared this week 104 bales. Flour and Meal, prices continue depressed with moderate sales; we quote Penna. superfine Flour at \$4.50 per barrel; sales Brandywine Corn Meal in hhd's at \$12.25; bbls do \$2.62½; Penna. Corn Meal \$11.50 in hhd's; bbls do \$2.50; Rye Flour \$3 per bbl. Grain, New Corn is coming to market freely, and prices looking down; sales this week of about 18,000 bushels yellow Corn at 40 a 41c per bushel; white do is worth 39 a 40c; sales Southern Oats at 25 cents per bushel; sales Southern Wheat at 90c. Rye no sales. Lead, holders generally are firm at 5c per lb. The stock has been increased by recent receipts from New Orleans. Naval Stores, of all kinds dull. North County Turpentine, old, \$2.40 per bbl; Tar at \$2. We have no important change to notice; Spirits Turpentine is scarce. Plaster, last sales made afloat at \$2.50 per ton. No late arrivals, and no demand. Provisions, the receipts from New Orleans have been to some extent; Pork continues low, but holders look for an advance; New Bacon, the hog round (loose) 7½c. Considerable sales Western Lard, in kegs and bbls at 7 a 7½c per lb. Rice, is selling \$3a\$3.50 per 100 lbs. Cleared, 70 casks. Seeds, Cloverseed is on the decline; sales from \$4.50 to \$4.75 per bush.; Flaxseed has advanced to \$1.42 per bushel. Sugars, the market has not been so active this week; sales 100 hhd's and 300 bbls. prime Laguayra at a price not made public; 250 hhd's New Orleans at 7c. per lb.; about 3000 boxes Cuba has been taken for a European market. Prices are firm. Tobacco, no Kentucky to operate in; last sales St. Jago at 20c per lb. Cleared this week 20 hhd's. Wool, moderate sales continue to be made by the dealers to manufacturers, at previous prices for foreign and domestic. Cattle Market, Beef Cattle—423 head in market; sales from \$6a\$7½; extra \$8—179 for New York.

At Georgetown, on Saturday, Flour was selling steadily at \$4.12a4.18½.

At New York, March 13.—Sales of Cotton for the week of 5700 bales; Upland and Florida at 9a10½c; N. Orleans at 9a 11; Mobile at 9a11½. Sales of 4a5000 bbls Genesee Flour for export at \$4.68½; 500 Georgetown do at \$4.75; 700 Howard St. do at 4.62a4.78; 3a400 puncheons Brandywine corn meal supposed at \$12 cash and \$13, 4 mos; 10,500 but Northern Rye at 53c, cash; 3000 bus. mixed N. Carolina corn at

46c; 1900 bus. white Southern do at 50c both weight; 500 bus white Southern corn at 45c measure. Sales of N. Orleans molasses at 26a27c, 4 mos; Trinidad Cuba at 23; Havana at 21½; Matanzas at 21c 4 and 6 mos. Naval Stores, 500 barrels North County Turpentine sold for export at \$2.62½ cash. Sales of 400 tierces Rice at \$3.25a3.37½ cash. Sales small lots Clover at 8c. Sales of New Orleans Sugar at 61a74 and some extra prime at 8c; Porto Rico at 74a8c; St. Croix at 74a9; new crop Brown Havana at 7a7½; white do a 9a10.

GARDEN SEEDS.

GARDEN, FLOWER & FIELD SEEDS.

Warranted the growth of 1840. For sale at the seed store, and office of the Yankee Farmer, No. 45 north market street, Boston, Mass.

The subscriber has just completed his assortment of Seeds for the coming season, and is ready to supply orders for Garden, Flower, and Field Seeds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

This stock has been selected with great care. The American Seeds were raised by experienced seed growers, in the vicinity of Boston, in New Hampshire, and in Maine; and the most implicit confidence may be placed in their genuineness and vitality. The English Seeds comprising Cabbages, Cauliflower, Peas, Radish, &c. &c. are just received per ship Sampson, from the best Seed Growers, near London.

THE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN SEEDS, is made up of all the old esteemed varieties, together with many new improved kinds, such as

Early Snow-ball Turnip, the earliest variety.
Early May Peas, 33 cts. per qt. the earliest known.
Early Warwick Peas, 25 cts per qt.
Early Hope, Early May, Early Emperor, and Early Nonpareil Cabbages.

Boxes of Seed, containing 20 papers of the most approved varieties, each kind labelled with directions for their culture, at \$2, and \$3 per box, according to the quantity in each paper. The assortment is recommended to all who wish to cultivate a small kitchen garden.

Garden Seeds by the quantity, assorted to suit the different markets, at a liberal discount from retail prices.

VALUABLE ROOT SEEDS.

The following list of valuable Root Seeds, is worthy the attention of every farmer:—

White Silicia or Sugar Beet;
Red Mangle Wurtzel;
Yellow Globe Mangle Wurtzel;
Red do do do.
White Altringham Carrot;
Long Orange do.
Ruta Baga (Purple Pop)
English Turnip;
Yellow Aberdeen Turnip, &c. &c. &c.
Root culture enables the farmer to keep more stock, and keep it in better condition, than he could otherwise do. It gives the most food for animals with the least labor: it is, under good management, the most certain in its results; it gives the most manure, improves the soil by deep and thorough cultivation, and fits it for dry or white crops.

The average produce of the different kind roots per acre in good husbandry, such as will produce 40 bushels of corn, is 600 bushels of roots. With common cultivation that will produce 30 bushels of corn per acre, root crops will yield 400 bushels: making 12 bushels of roots to one in corn, and corn is the largest yield of any grain crop. The average cost of a root crop per acre is \$40.

According to the above estimate, the average cost of a bushel of roots would be 6-2-3 cents.

It is advisable to plant two or three kinds of roots every year, as some kinds may fail. The quantity of seed required per acre is, for Sugar Beet, 3 or 4 pounds.

Mangel Wurtzel, 3 or 4 do.
Carrot, 3 do.
Ruta Baga, 1 do.

Packages of any of the above varieties can be easily forwarded to any part of the country. Orders and letters of inquiry by mail, will be promptly attended to.

FARM SEEDS.

Black Sea Spring Wheat, the best and most productive variety for New England cultivation.

Spring Rye; English Barley; Corn, selected in the field, from the first ripe; Bedford Oats, not liable to blast, besides other varieties.

GRASS SEEDS.

Herds Grass, Buck Wheat,
Red Top, Northern and Southern; Bird Seeds, &c.
Clover, Northern and Southern;
White Dutch Honeysuckle;
Lucerne, or French Clover;
Millet; Orchard Grass—wholesale and retail, at the lowest cash prices.

FLOWER SEEDS, ROOTS, VINES, SHRUBS AND TREES of all kinds furnished to order, and delivered at any part of the city, free of expense.

Catalogues containing a complete list of all the Seeds offered at this establishment, may be obtained gratis.

CHARLES P. BOSSON, Seedsman,
No. 45 Market St. Boston.

WHITE ENGLISH BREED PIGS FOR SALE.

The subscriber has three Pairs of these Pigs, three months old, of prime quality; they will do me credit wherever they go. Price 20 dollars per pair, suitably cooped and delivered in Baltimore, two extra Sows would be furnished at same rate if ordered.

ROBERT SINCLAIR, Sen.
Clairmont Nursery.

For sale, Mohan Potatoes raised near this city—Also Potato Oats, and Mountain Oats—each \$1 per bushel—specimens can be seen at the office of the Farmer—the Mountain Oat, is represented as not liable to degenerate.
Mar 3 | S. SANDS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SEEDS, &c.

The subscriber offers his services to purchase for farmers and planters, any of the implements for their use manufactured in this city, advertised in the Farmer, which will in all cases be furnished at factory prices—Also, Field and Garden Seeds, and every matter connected with Agricultural pursuits. Address, post paid,

SAM'L SANDS,

Mar. 3

Publisher of the American Farmer

BERKSHIRES & IRISH GRAZIER PIGS.

The subscriber will receive orders for his spring litters of pure Berkshire Pigs bred from stock selected of C. N. Bement & John Lousing, esqs. of Albany, N.Y. and importations from England; also for Irish Grazer (or improved Ulster) Pigs bred from the celebrated stock of Mr. Murdock of Ireland. Also for crosses of Berkshire & Irish Grazer and the Black & white Berkshire. Price, same as at Albany for pure Berkshire & above crosses, \$20 per pair; for Irish Grazers \$25 per pair, with the addition of \$1, for Cage, deliverable in or shipped at the port of Baltimore.

Address, post paid,

JOHN F. E. STANLEY,

f24

Baltimore Md.

DURHAM CATTLE, AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, the 11th of May next, 1841, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Glenfield Farm, about 6½ miles from the city of Philadelphia, and about 12 miles from the borough of Frankford,

The entire stock of C. J. Wolbert, comprising about 50 head of horned Cattle, a few of which are a cross between the Devon and Durham—the residue thorough bred Durhams, either imported or derived directly from imported Stock—about 20 of the latter very fine young Bulls and Heifers.

Amongst the Bulls will be found the splendid and unrivalled imported Colostr, winner of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society's silver medal. Most of the young Stock have been sired by Colostr, their Dams all imported.

Amongst the Cows will be found the celebrated Butter Cow, Flora, formerly the property of the Honourable C. A. Barnitz, of York county, Penn. Flora has yielded 20 pounds of butter in one week: her cream possesses the singular property of being turned into butter in 10 seconds by simply placing it in a bowl and stirring with a spoon.

BERKSHIRES.

Also, at the same time, several litters, (from two to four months old) Berkshire Pigs, as well as their dams. The pigs were sired by Ben, imported from Monongahela, Captain Mercken, from Liverpool; and Prince Albert, imported by Col. Williams, of Long Island, New York. Prince Albert won the highest prize, (a Silver Cup) at the National American Institute, and is believed to be the only pure White Berkshire in this country.

Catalogues 19 days previous to sale.

N.B.—Gentlemen at a distance who may feel inclined to attend this sale, are hereby most positively assured, (the proprietor having sold his firm,) that the sale will be without limitation or reserve, and that none of the cattle will be sold previous to the day herein announced for public sale. Terms Cash.

C. J. WOLBERT & CO. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, Feb. 18—24

\$3

BALTIMORE TEMPERANCE HOTEL.

The Baltimore Temperance Hotel is now open by J. APPLER, for the reception of the friends of Temperance and Religion—and, as such a house has been long needed in this city, it is earnestly expected that it will be duly appreciated by every philanthropist. The house is very spacious and delightfully situated on the N. W. corner of St. Paul and Fayette streets. It is certainly a very desirable place, as it is central and convenient to all kinds of business.

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VALUABLE JACKS FOR SALE.

The subscriber is authorized to sell the following described Jacks: An imported Spanish Jack, 6 years old, and equal in vigor to any in the United States—he was imported by an officer of the navy—he is very docile and tractable, of a greyish color, inclining to white—his coils are remarkably strong and powerful.—He is now near Easton, Md., and will be sold deliverable in this city—has been valued at \$1000, but will be sold for cash at a somewhat lower price.

Another improved Spanish Jack, 5 years old; a beautiful animal, also brought to this country by an officer of the navy—he is now standing at Middletown, Md., and his powers will be fully tested during the season, and will be sold when he has proved himself to be a sure foal getter.

Also another fine Jack, about 9 years old—has proved himself a sure foal getter,—having got 60 foals out of 70 mares he covered last season, under disadvantageous circumstances, having been carried round the country to serve the mares—price, delivered in this city or at Elkton, Md. \$400.

Also another fine Jack, 5 years old this spring, now in the neighborhood of this city—he was sired by Black Hawk, the largest Jack in the U. States, who was sold to a gentleman in Kentucky for \$6000. This Jack is 44 or 45 inches high, is a quick coverer, and sure foal getter—he cost \$1700, but the owner will now sell him for \$450, deliverable in this city.

It is unnecessary to remark on the value of the Mule; the people of this State, like those of old Kentucky, are beginning to appreciate this hardly animal for the plough and other farming purposes.

Address, post paid,

SAMUEL SANDS,

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Office American Farmer.

DURHAM CALVES.

Farmers, and others, wishing to procure the above valuable breed of cattle, at reasonable prices, can be supplied at all seasons of the year, with calves of mixed blood, from dams that are good milkers, by applying any day, Sundays excepted, at

Chemist Hill Farm,

three miles from the city, on the York Turnpike Road, and near the first toll gate.

PETER BLATCHLEY, Manager.

April 29, 1840—1 v.

HUSSEY'S REAPING MACHINE.

The subscriber continues to manufacture his Reaping Machine in Baltimore. He has been enabled by the experience of another year to make several important improvements, which will add greatly to its durability, and render it still more manageable in the hands of inexperienced persons.

Those persons who intend to procure machines for the next harvest, are requested to apply early, as the supply will be limited to the probable demand. The demand at the last harvest, as at the harvest previous, could not be supplied, although the manufacture had been more than doubled. The same reasons which operated to limit the supply last year (the uncertainty of the crop) still operate—yet from the settled conviction of the great utility of the machine, which very generally prevails amongst the farmers of Maryland, where the machine is best known, an increased number will be made this year. The machine is warranted to equal the highest recommendations which has ever been given to it with any shadow of reason.

He has also resumed the manufacture of his highly approved Corn Sheller and Husking machine, which had been for a time relinquished to other hands. Its merits are too well known in Maryland to need a remark farther than to say, that those now made by the subscriber are greatly improved with a cylinder presenting a solid iron surface instead of segments, besides several important additions. He has also lately constructed an implement on a new plan to cut beets and turnips for cattle feed, with the necessary despatch—price \$10.

OBEY HUSSEY.

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LIME, LIME.

The subscribers inform the public that they are now prepared to receive orders for any reasonable quantity of first quality Oyster Shell Lime, deliverable at their kilns on the farm of Capt. John C. Jones, Lower Cedar Point, or on any of the navigable waters of the Potomac, on very accommodating terms. Having been engaged for the last ten years in the Lime burning business entirely for Agricultural purposes in Pennsylvania, we would not think it necessary to say one word in favor of it as a manure, within its limits, it being well established; but being now located where perhaps it may be called by some an experiment, we refer to the Reports of Mr. Ducatel, Geologist for this state to the Legislature.

DOWNING & WOOD, Cedar Point, Milton Hill P. O.

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Charles Co. Md.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The subscriber, referring to former advertisements for particulars, offers the following valuable implements to the farmers and planters of the United States:

A MACHINE for boring holes in the ground for posts, price \$5

A MACHINE for morticing posts, sharpening rails for fence,

for sawing wood in the forests, and planing boards, &c. 150

A HORSE POWER on the plan of the original stationary

power; the castings of this machine weigh 850 lbs. 130

The above is of sufficient strength for 6 or 8 horses; one for 2

or 4 horses will cost about 75 to 100

The DITCHING MACHINE, which has cut more than 20

miles of ditch in one season. n.

A MACHINE for HUSKING, SHELLING, SEPARAT-

ING, WINNOWER, and putting in the bag, corn or any

kind of grain, at the rate of 600 bushels of corn, per day, or

2000 bushels after the husk is taken off. 200

A MACHINE for PLANTING COTTON, CORN, BEETS,

RUTA BAGA, CARROTS, TURNIPS, onions, and all

kinds of garden seeds—a most valuable machine. 25

Also, CORN & COB CRUSHERS, Morticing & Planing

machines, Tennding do.; Gear Drill Stocks, Ratchet Drills,

Screw Setters, Turning Lathes and Circular Saw Arbors,

and benches for the same, &c.; and Cutting and cleaning

Chisels for morticing machines. GEO. PAGE,

Who has removed his establishment to West Baltimore street ex-

tended, beyond Cove street, and near Fehil's Drovers' Inn. 20

JOHN T. DURDING, Agricultural Implement Manu-

facturer, Grant and Ellicott street, near Pratt st. in the rear

of Messrs. Dinsmore & Kyle's, Baltimore,

Anxious to render satisfaction to his friends and the public, has

prepared a stock of Implements in his line, manufactured by ex-

perienced workmen, with materials selected with care; among them,

Rice's Improved Wheat Fan, said to be the best in use, and

highly approved of at the recent Fair at Ellicott's Mills, \$25

Straw Cutters, from \$5 to 20

Corn Shellers, hand or horse power, 13 to 25

Thrashing Machines with horse powers, warranted, and

well attended in putting up, \$150

Corn and Cob Mills, new pattern.

The Wiley Plough, Beach's do, Chenoweth's do, New York do, self

sharpening do, hill-side do of 2 sizes, left hand Ploughs of various

sizes, Harrows, hinge or plain; Cultivators, expanding or plain, 4

sizes; Wheat Cradles, Grass Scythes hung, &c.

Castings for machinery or ploughs, wholesale or retail;

Hames' Singletrees, and a general assortment of Tools for farm or

garden purposes, all of which will be sold on the most pleasing

terms to suit purchasers. on 14

LIME—LIME.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish any quantity of Oyster Shell or Stone Lime of a very superior quality at short notice at their Kilns at Spring Garden, near the foot of Eutaw street Baltimore, and upon as good terms as can be had at any other establishment in the State.

They invite the attention of farmers and those interested in the use of the article, and would be pleased to communicate any information either verbally or by letter. The Kilns being situated immediately upon the water, vessels can be loaded very expeditiously. N.B. Wood received in payment at market price.

ap 22, 3m

E. J. COOPER & Co.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, our regular supply of first rate GARDEN SEEDS, from the neighborhood of London, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Onion, Beet, Turnip, &c. All we need say to our customers in commendation of these Seeds is, that they were raised by the same gentleman who for a number of years has supplied those Seeds they have found so very genuine; and as we always receive them direct from him, there never has been or can be any mistake or deception in quality or kinds of Seeds. The present lot have arrived in remarkably fine order, and are for sale, wholesale and Retail, by "SAM'L AULT & SON," corner of Calvert and Water streets.

P. S. By the same conveyance, we have received a first rate lot of Lucerne, Mangle Wortzel, Sugar Beet, &c. &c.

For Sale as above some very excellent Books upon Gardening, Orcharding, the Vine, &c. 3t M3

FRESH GARDEN AND FIELD SEED,

BY THOMAS DENNY,

Grant-street, near Pratt, rear of Dinsmore and Kyle's Grocery Store,

Who has received, and expects daily, his usual supply for spring sales; consisting of the most useful varieties of GARDEN SEED, raised and selected with the greatest care, by the most celebrated Seedsmen in this country—in part as follows, viz:

Cabbage, early and late,	Beans, early and late, bunch and pole,
Carrot, all kinds for table and cattle,	Ruta бага Turnip, Early and Late Table do.
Cucumber, early and late,	Parasip and Onion,
Beet, Early Blood turnip, } for table	Lettuce, Early and Late,
" Long Blood, late, } for table	Peas, Early and Late Marrowfat,
" White Silicia,	Squash, Early and Late,
" Yellow Fr'h Sugar, } for stock	" Valparaiso,
" Mangel Wurtzel,	—ALSO—

Brocoli, Borecole and Kale, Egg Plant, Rhubarb, Salad, Cauliflower, Cantelnupe, Water Melon and Pumpkin Seed.

BIRD SEED, viz: Hemp, Canary, Rape and Millet.

BOOKS—Treating on the Rearing of Stock and Cultivation of Soil.

GARDEN TOOLS—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, Trowels, Hay and Manure Forks, Briar Hooks, Bramble Scythes, Picks, Mattocks, Grubbing, Weed and Hilling Hoes, &c. &c.

FIELD SEED—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herds, or Red Top; Lucerne and White Clover; Spring Barley, Spring Rye; Cow Peas for soiling; Field Beans, Potato Oats; English Lawn and Kentucky Blue Grass.

On all orders to sell again, a liberal discount will be given.—Garden Seed put up in small papers, for retailing, when required. Orders by mail, with cash enclosed, or satisfactory references in town, will meet with ready attention.

THOMAS DENNY, Grant or Ellicott street, fo 24 6t

A 2aw6t if Baltimore.

GARDEN SEEDS.

Just received, a general assortment of GARDEN SEEDS, (a choice collection) from the most warrantable sources in the neighborhood of London, consisting of the various kinds of Cabbage, Radish, Carrot, Onion, Beet, Turnip, Peas, Beans, &c. I would recommend my Scarlet Radish to gardeners particularly. The undersigned having proved the vegetating quality of these seed, is prepared to recommend them to public notice. A general catalogue being too numerous for a newspaper advertisement, special catalogues can be had gratis by applying at No. 78 ENSOR, late Bridge street, O. T. 3d door above the Town Clock.

ALEX. MAXWELL.

P. S. 75 cts. per lb. for Sugar Beet, or 10 lbs. for 5 dollars—first rate Mangel Wurtzel at same price. mh 10 3t

PLOUGHS! PLOUGHS!! PLOUGHS!!!

A. G. & N. U. MOTT,

Corner of Ensor and Forrest-streets, O. T., near the Belle-Air Market,

Being the only Agents for this State, are now manufacturing the celebrated WILEY'S PATENT DOUBLE POINTED CAPT PLOUGH, of the New York Composition Castings, which is pronounced by some of the most eminent and experienced farmers in the country, to be the best which they have ever used, not only as regards the ease and facility with which it turns the sod, it being nearly one draught lighter than ploughs of the ordinary kind, but also for its economical qualities; for with this plough the Farmer is his own Blacksmith. Every farmer who has an eye to his own interest, would find that interest promoted by calling and examining for himself. We also make to order, other ploughs of various kinds, CULTIVATORS, CORN SHELLERS, GRAIN CHADLES, STRAW CUTTERS, RICE'S IMPROVED WHEAT FAN, &c., &c. Thankful for past favors, we shall endeavor to merit a continuance of the same. ma 3 13t

THRESHING MACHINES.

The subscriber has on hand several very superior Threshing Machines and Horse Powers of his own manufacture and which he can warrant to be equal to any machine of the kind ever made in this country.

He has also two of Pitts Railway horse powers on hand calculated for two horses to work on it at a time, these also were made on my premises.—He has likewise on hand two of Mr. Urmy's horse powers & threshing machines for sale.

Horse powers and Threshing machines will be sold separately from each other if required. Also on hand his general assortment of Ploughs & plough castings at wholesale and retail, as well as a large stock of his celebrated Cylindrical Straw Cutters, corn-hellers, wheat fans, cultivators, &c. &c. and a few of F. H. Smith's line carts or lime Spreaders still on hand, Landreth's garden seeds always on hand at retail.

J. S. EASTMAN, Pratt street.

as 9.

above Charles st.

For sale, 400 bushels RUTA BAGA, deliverable in any part of the city at 25 cts. per bushel. S. SANDS.